

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research was designed as descriptive method. According Sugiyono (2005), “the descriptive method is a method that is used to describe or analyze research result but is not used to make broader.” There are many kinds of research design. In this research is to describe about what kinds of language learning strategies used by English Education Department’s lecturers and the difficulties the lecturers faced when they learned English language. And the research used qualitative research.

Denzin and Lincoln define qualitative research is multi method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative research study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials—case study, personal experience, life story, interview, observational, historical, interactional, and visual texts— that describe routine and problematic moments and meaning in individuals' lives (Creswell, 1997, p.15).

B. Research Setting

The research was conducted at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin at Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty of English Education Department on Ahmad Yani Street km. 4,5 70235 East Banjarmasin, Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan. The researcher decided to choose this place because the researcher study in this department and based on researcher experience when study here , English Education Department's lecturers who teach English in this university have best quality in English so the researcher conclude that they have good language learning strategies when the lecturers learned English language. The researcher want to know the kinds of language learning strategies used by the lecturers when the lecturers learned the language and the difficulties the lecturers faced when learned the English language.

C. Subject and Object of the Research

1. Subject

The subject of this research taken by researcher were 15 English Education Department's lecturers of English Education Department at Tarbiyah and Teachers Training Faculty at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin.

2. Object

The object of this research is the language learning strategies used by English Education Department's lecturers and the difficulties the lecturers faced when they learned English language.

D. Source of Data

This is a qualitative data includes the data about language learning strategies used English Education Departments's lecturers and the difficulties the lecturers faced when the lecturers learned English. In this research, the quantities data are taken from the result of the questionnaire and interview. It means that data source of this research were the English Education Department's Lecturers who teach English at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin.

E. Technique of Data Collection

Technique of data collection is a way that the researcher used to get the data. The researcher used some techniques to collect the data in this research as follows:

1. Questionnaire

This technique is used to complete the information related to study. The researcher gave the questionnaire to 15 lecturers of English Education Departments. The researcher came to the office of the lecturers and give it the questionnaire, the questionnaire that

researcher used was adapted by Rebecca Oxford. The questionnaire was SILL (Strategy Inventory for Language Learning) consists of 50 items and each subcategory consists of memory, cognitive, compensation, metacognitive, affective and social strategies. After the lecturers finished with the questionnaire, then they collected it to the researcher. This process applied to the lecturers of English Education Department involved in the research. After all lecturers have treated the process, then the questionnaire will be counted and presented in the finding of this research.

2. Interview

This interview technique is used to complete the information related to study as additional information in this research. It is also used to get information from the lecturers. The researcher asked the lecturers what are the difficulties the lecturers faced when the lecturers learned English language.

The researcher determined the lecturers which will be interview by choosing 7 lecturers randomly through face to face interaction between interviewer and respondent.

F. Data Analysis Procedure

Technique of data analysis for questionnaire is:

$$a. \frac{\text{Number of category values}}{(\text{items} \times \text{maximum score}) \times \text{respondens}} \times 100 = \%$$

$$b. \frac{\text{Number of item values}}{\text{Maximum score} \times \text{respondens}} \times 100 = \%$$

Maximum score x respondens

According Sugiyono (2008), there are three activities to analyze the data in descriptive qualitative research. Those activities are data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/ verification. Data processing is done through activities which happened in the same time as following.

1. Data reduction

Data reduction means the process of selecting, identifying, classifying and coding the data that are considered important. In conducting research, the researcher will get much data. hence, the researcher must select data that will give valuable information in research. Thus, at first the researcher has to do reduction to analyze the data. Based on the concept of data reduction, reducing the data in this research is chosen by identifying language learning strategies of English Education department's lecturers used, and the difficulties the lecturers faced in learning process.

2. Data Display

Data display means the process to simply the data in the form of sentence, narrative, or table. Data display refers to show data that have been reduced in the forms of patterns. It benefits to help the researcher in understanding the data. In displaying the

data, the researcher describes data that have been reduced into sentence form. Sugiyono (2008) stated that in qualitative research, the most frequent form of display data is narrative text. Hence the researcher arranges the data in good sequence of narrative text in order to be easier to understand. In this research, the researcher wishes to present the correlation of organization information in qualitative research. All the data obtained from the questionnaire and interview. It is way to collect the research data and helps the researcher do the research. From questionnaire the researcher makes charts to know the strategies used by the lecturers and from interview the researcher describes in narrative text to know about the difficulties by the English Education Department's lecturers in learning process.

3. Conclusion

In qualitative research, the characteristic of conclusion is temporary. It can change if the researcher doesn't discover strong evidence to support the next collecting data. However, if the conclusion in the previous is going back to the field, thus the conclusion is credible. In this research, the researcher makes conclusion from data display.

